

MINISTRY OF FINANCE**(Department of Revenue)****CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE***New Delhi, the 20th June 1959*

G.S.R. 698.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), and section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958, the same having been previously published as required under the said sub-section (3) of section 43B, namely:—

Amendment

In the said rules, in the First Schedule after item 20 and the entry relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“21. Air Conditioners”

[No. 40/F. No. 34/43/58-Cus.IV.]

G.S.R. 699.—The following draft of certain rules which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878) and section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) (both as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry), and in supersession of the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958, the Customs Duties Drawback (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958, the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958, and the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958, is published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section 43B for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 24th July, 1959.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified above will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT RULES

1. Short title.—These rules may be called the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Refunds (General) Rules, 1959.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) “exercisable materials” means materials produced or manufactured in India or the State of Pondicherry, on which central excise duty has been paid;
- (b) “export” includes shipment of the goods as provisions or stores for use on board a ship proceeding to a foreign port;
- (c) “goods” means any of the articles specified in the First or the Second Schedule, which are manufactured in India or the State of Pondicherry, and in the manufacture of which imported or excisable materials or both have been used;
- (d) “imported materials” means materials imported into India or the State of Pondicherry, on payment of customs duty;
- (e) “manufacturer” means a manufacturer of the goods;
- (f) “refund” includes drawback of customs duty paid on imported materials and rebate of central excise duty paid on excisable materials;
- (g) “Schedule” means a Schedule appended to these rules.

3. Goods in respect of which refund may be paid.—Subject to the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878) and of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) and of these rules, and subject also to such provisions of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as may be applicable in this behalf, a refund at the rate or rates determined in accordance with rule 4 or rule 5, shall be allowed of the customs duty paid on the imported materials, and the central excise duty paid on the excisable materials, used in the manufacture of the goods exported from India or the State of Pondicherry.

Provided that no such refund shall be allowed if such goods have been taken into use after manufacture.

4. Rate of refund in respect of goods specified in the First Schedule.—(1) Refund admissible under these rules in respect of any goods specified in the second column of the First Schedule shall be at the rate or rates specified against such goods in the corresponding entry in the third column of the said Schedule.

(2) The Central Government may revise the rate or rates of refund so specified at such intervals as it thinks fit, and for this purpose, may require any manufacturer of any variety or brand of the goods to furnish information in such form as it may prescribe, particularly in respect of the materials used in the manufacture of such brand or variety and the customs or the central excise duty, if any, paid thereon.

5. Rate of refund in respect of goods specified in the Second Schedule.—(1) Refund admissible under these rules in respect of each variety or brand of the goods specified in the Second Schedule shall be the total of the average customs duty paid on the imported materials, and the average central excise duty paid on the excisable materials, used in the manufacture of the goods.

(2) Such averages shall be determined, on application by the manufacturer, by the Central Government on the basis of information furnished by the manufacturer in respect of the materials used in the manufacture of the goods and the customs or the central excise duty, if any, paid on such materials, during such period as in the opinion of the Central Government is relevant for the purpose.

(3) Such information shall be furnished by the manufacturer in such form as the Central Government may prescribe in any particular case, and shall be subject to such verification as the Central Government may deem necessary in any particular case.

(4) The Central Government may revise the refund so determined for any variety or brand of the goods, at such intervals as it thinks fit, and for this purpose, may require any manufacturer to furnish information in such form as it may prescribe, particularly in respect of the materials used in the manufacture of such brand or variety and the customs or excise duty, if any, paid thereon. If such information is not furnished and facilities for its verification are not provided, by the manufacturer within such period as may be specified by the Central Government, the Central Government may deny refund in respect of shipments made, of such variety or brand of the goods after the expiry of the said period.

6. Refund inadmissible unless rate determined before exportation.—Except as provided in rule 7, no goods which are exported shall be entitled to refund under these Rules unless, prior to their exportation, the Central Government has determined the rate or rates of refund for such goods.

7. Facility for shipment under provisional claims.—(1) If it appears to the Central Government that the process of determination of a rate or rates of refund in respect of any particular goods may take some time, the Central Government may, pending the determination of such rate or rates, insert, by notification in the Official Gazette, the description of such goods in the First or the Second Schedule, and when the description has been so inserted, the Central Government may, on a request in writing from any intending exporter of such goods, and subject to such conditions as it may prescribe in this behalf, permit export of such goods to be made in accordance with the procedure laid down in rule 8, but under provisional claim for refund.

(2) Subject to the satisfactory identification of the goods shipped, and to the due observance by the exporter, of the prescribed procedures, such provisional claims shall be settled at such rate or rates as may be ultimately determined by the Central Government.

(3) In any case where permission has been granted under sub-rule (1) for export to be made under provisional claim for refund, such permission shall not be construed as any guarantee that the claim will be finally admitted and paid by the Customs Collector.

8. Exporter's declarations and documents.—At the time of the export of the goods, the exporter shall,—

(a) make a declaration on the relative shipping bill that a claim for refund under these rules is being made;

- (b) state on the shipping bill, the description, quantity and such other particulars as are necessary for deciding whether the goods are entitled to refund, and if so, at what rate or rates; and
- (c) furnish the Customs Collector with a copy of the shipment invoice or any other document giving particulars of the description, quantity and value of the goods to be exported.

9 Certain conditions for allowing refund.—Without prejudice to the provisions regarding drawback or refund contained in the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), in the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, and in these rules, no refund shall be allowed under these rules unless—

- (i) the goods are included in the export manifest, and
- (ii) payment of refund is demanded within six months from the date of entry for shipment.

10. Powers of Customs Collector.—For the purpose of rules 4 and 5 of these rules, the Customs Collector may require the manufacturer to produce any books of account or other documents relating to the proportion and quantity of the imported and excisable materials used in the manufacture of the goods and the customs and central excise duty paid thereon.

11. Access to manufactory.—Whenever the Chief Customs Officer or the Chief Customs Authority considers it necessary, the manufacturer shall give access at all reasonable times to any officer of the Central Government specially authorised in this behalf by such officer or such authority, to every part of the premises in which the goods are manufactured, so as to enable the officer so authorised to verify by inspection of the processes of, and the materials used for, the manufacture of such goods, or otherwise, the entitlement of the goods for refund or for a particular rate of refund, under these rules.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Description of the goods	Rate of refund
1	2	3
1.	Fabrics and hosiery manufactured, wholly or in admixture with other yarn, from artificial silk yarn of all varieties other than staple fibre yarn and ready-made garments made from such fabrics,—	
	(i) if made from artificial silk yarn of below 75 deniers—	
	(a) that is to say, from artificial silk yarn other than artificial silk yarn consisting entirely of cellulose derivatives or regenerated cellulose or both—	
	(A) less than 20 deniers	Seven rupees per pound of artificial silk yarn.
	(B) 20 deniers and above but below 75 deniers.	Four rupees and thirty naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn.
	(b) that is to say, from artificial silk yarn consisting entirely of cellulose derivatives or regenerated cellulose or both.	Two rupees per pound of artificial silk yarn
	(ii) if made from artificial silk yarn of 75 deniers and above but not above 100 deniers,	One rupee and twenty-eight naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn.

1	2	3
(iii)	if made from artificial silk yarn of above 100 deniers but not above 135 deniers.	Seventy-seven naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn.
(iv)	if made from artificial silk yarn of above 135 deniers but not above 175 deniers.	Fifty-two naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn.
(v)	if made from artificial silk yarn of above 175 deniers.	One rupee and twelve naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn.
		Provided that in the case of goods manufactured from yarns of different deniers to which different rates of refund are applicable, the refund in respect of the whole of such goods shall be allowed at the lowest of such rates.
2.	Plastic goods other than spectacle frames, leather cloth, polyvinyl chloride cables, and plastic sequins, that is to say—	
(1)	Polystyrene moulding powder	Twenty-one naye paise per pound.
(2)	Urea formaldehyde moulding powder.	Sixteen naye paise per pound.
(3)	Articles or component parts of any articles which are made wholly of any one, and not more than one, of the following materials.—	
(i)	Polystyrene moulding powder	Twenty-one naye paise per pound.
(ii)	cellulose acetate moulding powder or cellulose acetate sheets.	Seventy-seven naye paise per pound.
(iii)	cellulose acetate butyrate moulding powder.	Seventy-two naye paise per pound.
(iv)	urea formaldehyde moulding powder.	Thirty-six naye paise per pound.
(v)	polyethylene moulding powder	Seventy-two naye paise per pound.
(vi)	cellulose nitrate sheets, films, rods or tubes.	One rupee and thirteen naye paise per pound.
(vii)	polymethyl methacrylate sheets, films, rods or tubes.	One rupee and eighty-six naye paise per pound.
3.	Crown corks—	
(i)	with composition cork discs—	
(a)	unspotted, or spotted with aluminium foil.	Five rupees and sixty naye paise per one hundred gross.
(b)	spotted with “vinylite” or “vinyl paper”	Seventeen rupees per one hundred gross.
(ii)	with natural cork discs.	Twenty rupees and eighty-five naye paise per one hundred gross.
4.	Steel, products, namely :—	
(A)	Galvanised iron wire gauze, mesh, netting and chain link fencing, made of galvanised iron wire falling under item 63 (25) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), which is—	
(i)	finer than 16 S.W.G. but not finer than 22 S.W.G.	Rupees two hundred and thirty-six per ton
(ii)	finer than 22 S.W.G. but not finer than 27 S.W.G.	Rupees two hundred and eighty-four per ton.

1	2	3
(iii)	finer than 27 S.W.G. but not finer than 30 S.W.G.	Rupees three hundred and thirty-two per ton
(iv)	finer than 30 S.W.G. . . .	Rupees four hundred and twenty-one per ton
		Provided that in the case of goods manufactured from wire of different gauges drawback shall be allowed at the rate applicable to wire of the thicker or the thickest variety, as the case may be, used in the goods.
(B)	Wire gauze and mesh made from tinned steel wire of fineness 28 G to 32 G.	Rupees five hundred and forty-five per ton.
(C)	Panel pins made of hard bright wire finer than 16 S.W.G.	Rupees two hundred and three per ton.
(D)	(i) Tin containers exported empty or filled.	Rupees sixty per ton of tinplate content.
	(ii) Tinplate washers	Rupees sixty per ton of tinplate content.
	(iii) Components of mathematical instrumental boxes made of tinplate.	Rupees sixty per ton of tinplate content.
(E)	Hurricane lanterns	Rupees fifty-nine per ton of steel content.
(F)	(1) Agricultural implements, namely the following—steel ploughs, shovels, pick axes, kodalics, hand sprayers and dusters and persian wheels	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(2) Bahng hoops	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(3) Bolt fasteners	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(4) Bolts, nuts and rivets . . .	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(5) Box strappings	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(6) Builders hardware, namely the following—hinges, hasps, staples, tower bolts, pad-bolts, pad locks and gate hooks and eyes.	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(7) Collapsible gates	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(8) Dogspikes	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(9) Electric conduit pipes . . .	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(10) Electrodes	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(11) Enamelware	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(12) Expanded metal	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(13) Fabricated steel structurals .	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(14) Flour mill machinery and parts thereof.	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(15) Galvanised iron buckets . .	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(16) Galvanised iron bath tubs .	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(17) Galvanised iron drums . .	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(18) Galvanised iron water bottles.	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(19) Gauze, mesh, netting and chain link fencing manufactured from galvanised iron wire of gauge or gauges 16 S.W.G. or coarser than 16 S.W.G.	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.

1	2	3
	(20) Hand tools	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(21) Hardware	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(22) Iron nails	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(23) Machine tools	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(24) Mild steel pipes	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(25) Mild steel screws including wood screws, machine screws, and rivets.	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(26) Mild steel washers, black and galvanised.	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(27) Oil mill machinery and parts thereof.	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(28) Rice mill machinery and parts thereof.	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(29) Rolling shutters	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(30) Steel drums, exported empty or filled.	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(31) Steel furniture, including locker cabinets and other safe deposit equipment, strong doors, steel windows and doors, but excluding parts thereof made of stainless steel.	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(32) Steel ghamelas and pans . .	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(33) Steel rat traps and steel parts of rat traps.	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(34) Steel safes, coffers and cash boxes.	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(35) Steel tanks	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(36) Steel trunks	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(37) Tipping wagons	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(38) Tricycles	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(39) Trolleys	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(40) Watering cans	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
	(41) Wire brushes	Rupees fifty per ton of steel content.
5.	Hydraulic brake fluid conforming to Indian Standard Specification I.S. 317 (1951).	One rupee and forty-one naye paise per Imperial gallon.
6.	Potassium citrate monohydrate	Thirty-one rupees and sixty naye paise per one hundred pounds.
7.	Glass or glassware	Twenty-one rupees and twenty-five naye paise per ton.
8.	Jute manufactures—	
	(i) hessian	One rupee and seventy naye paise per ton.
	(ii) sacking	Two rupees and fifty naye paise per ton
		Provided that no drawback shall be admissible on fractions of a ton of hessian or sacking forming part of a shipment.
9.	Dichromates—	
	(1) Sodium dichromate dihydrate . .	Three rupees per hundred weight.
	(2) Anhydrous sodium dichromate . .	Three rupees and forty-five naye paise per hundred weight.

1	2	3
(3) Potassium dichromate	. . .	Three rupees and ten naye paise per hundred weight.
(4) Ammonium dichromate	. . .	Three rupees and sixty naye paise per hundredweight.
10 Chromic acid	. . .	Four rupees and fifty-five naye paise per hundredweight.
11 Paper products, namely :—		
(1) Playing cards	. . .	Seventy-three naye paise per pound.
(2) Carbon papers—		
(a) carbon papers in the manufacture of which imported tissue paper has been used—		
(i) typewriter carbon paper, black		Thirty-one rupees and fifty naye paise per one hundred boxes of hundred foolscap sheets each.
(ii) typewriter carbon paper, blue		Thirty rupees and seventy naye paise per one hundred boxes of hundred foolscap sheets each.
(iii) pencil or/pen carbon paper, black		Twenty-five rupees and sixty-five naye paise per one hundred boxes of hundred foolscap sheets each.
(iv) Pencil or pen carbon paper, blue		Twenty-five rupees and ten naye paise per one hundred boxes of hundred foolscap sheets each.
(b) carbon papers in the manufacture of which indigenous tissue paper has been used—		
(i) typewriter carbon paper black		Eighteen rupees and seventy naye paise per one hundred boxes of hundred foolscap sheets each.
(ii) typewriter carbon paper, blue		Seventeen rupees and eighty-five naye paise per one hundred boxes of hundred foolscap sheets each.
(iii) pencil or pen carbon paper black		Eleven rupees and eighty naye paise per one hundred boxes of hundred foolscap sheets each.
(iv) pencil or pen carbon paper, blue		Eleven rupees and twenty naye paise per one hundred boxes of hundred foolscap sheets each.
NOTE 1.—The term 'foolscap' refers to size 8½" 13".		
2. The rate of refund on carbon paper of sizes other than foolscap will be proportionately higher or lower than the rate, indicated above according as the area of such papers is higher or lower than foolscap size.		
(3) Articles in the manufacture of which the following paper or board is used :—		
(i) blotting, toilet, target, tissue, teleprinter, typewriting, manifold, bank, bond, art paper, chrome paper, tubsized paper, cheque paper, stamp paper, cartridge paper and parchment.		fifteen naye paise per pound of paper content.

1	2	3
(ii) Printing paper, writing paper, packing paper and wrapping paper.	Ten naye paise per pound of paper content	
(iii) millboard and strawboard	Five naye paise a per pound of paper content	
(iv) duplex and triplex board	Ten naye paise per pound of paper content	
(v) pulpboard	Ten naye paise per pound of paper content	
(vi) manila and corrugated board	Ten naye paise per pound of paper content	
(vii) coated board	Fifteen naye paise per pound of paper content	
(viii) paper and paper-board other than the foregoing.	Fifteen naye paise per pound of paper content	
12 Ivory Products	Seven rupees and fifty naye paise per pound	
13 Plywood (including plywood panels for tea-chests, cut to size and shipped in CKD condition).		
(i) 3-ply	Ninety-seven naye paise per one hundred square feet.	
(ii) 4-ply	One rupee and forty six naye paise per one hundred square feet.	
(iii) 5-ply	One rupee and ninety five naye paise per one hundred square feet.	
(iv) 6-ply	Two rupees and forty three naye paise per one hundred square feet.	
(v) 7-ply	Two rupees and ninety two naye paise per one hundred square feet.	
(vi) 9-ply	Three rupees and ninety naye paise per one hundred square feet.	
(vii) 11-ply	Four rupees and eighty-seven naye paise per one hundred square feet.	
14 Tennis or badminton rackets, strung with nylon guts—		
(1) Tennis rackets, standard size	Six rupees and thirty naye paise per dozen	
(2) Tennis rackets, sub-standard size	Two rupees and ten naye paise per dozen	
(3) Badminton rackets	Two rupees and ten naye paise per dozen	
15 Fishing rods in the manufacture of which—		
(a) imported bamboo poles not less than seven feet and not more than eleven feet in length have been used.	Three rupees per one hundred pieces.	
(b) imported bamboo poles more than eleven feet but not more than twenty-three feet in length have been used.	Four rupees and seventy naye paise per hundred pieces.	
(c) imported bamboo poles not less than twenty-six feet and not more than thirty-two feet in length have been used.	Nine rupees and fifty naye paise per one hundred pieces.	
16 R. S. Pilferproof closures, with—		
(A) cork wadding—		
(a) with vinylite facing—		
(i) 22 millimeter size	Four rupees and fifteen naye paise per one thousand units.	
(ii) 25 millimeter size	Five rupees and thirty naye paise per one thousand units.	

1	2	3
(iii) 31.5 millimeter size . . .	Seven rupees and fifty naye paise per one thousand units.	
(iv) 38 millimeter size . . .	Ten rupees per one thousand units.	
(v) 46 millimeter size . . .	Thirteen rupees and eighty naye paise per one thousand units.	
(vi) 53 millimeter size . . .	Eighteen rupees and sixty-five naye paise per one thousand units.	
(b) with ceresin facing---		
(i) 22 millimeter size . . .	Three rupees and ninety-five naye paise per one thousand units.	
(ii) 25 millimeter size . . .	Four rupees and ninety-five naye paise per one thousand units.	
(iii) 38 millimeter size . . .	Nine rupees and sixty-five naye paise per one thousand units.	
(iv) 53 millimeter size . . .	Seventeen rupees and ten naye paise per one thousand units.	
(c) with polyethylene facing---		
22 millimeter size . . .	Three rupees and ninety naye paise per one thousand units.	
(d) with tinfoil facing -		
(i) 25 millimeter size . . .	Six rupees and eighty-five naye paise per one thousand units.	
(ii) 28 millimeter size . . .	Eight rupees and fifty-five naye paise per one thousand units.	
(iii) 31.5 millimeter size . . .	Ten rupees and twenty-five naye paise per one thousand units.	
(iv) 38 millimeter size . . .	Thirteen rupees and fifty naye paise per one thousand units.	
(e) with blackol facing -		
(i) 25 millimeter size . . .	Five rupees and twenty-five naye paise per one thousand units.	
(ii) 31.5 millimeter size . . .	Seven rupees and thirty naye paise per one thousand units.	
(iii) 38 millimeter size . . .	Nine rupees and ninety naye paise per one thousand units.	
(f) unfaced--		
(i) 25 millimeter size . . .	Four rupees and fifty naye paise per one thousand units.	
(ii) 46 millimeter size . . .	Eleven rupees and thirty naye paise per one thousand units.	
(B) Pulp board--		
(a) with vinylite facing of 38 millimeter size	Eight rupees and forty-five naye paise per one thousand units.	
(b) with crystal cap facing -		
(i) 33 millimeter size . . .	Eight rupees and forty naye paise per one thousand units.	
(ii) 46 millimeter size . . .	Eleven rupees and fifty naye paise per one thousand units.	
(iii) 53 millimeter size . . .	Fifteen rupees and five naye paise per one thousand units.	

1	2	3
17	(i) Ground coffee (ii) French coffee, that is to say coffee prepared by admixture of ground coffee and imported chicory.	Twenty three naye paise per pound. Twenty-three naye paise per pound of coffee content and twenty naye paise per pound of chicory content.
18	Mixed total fatty acids obtained from coconut oil.	One hundred and forty-one rupees per ton.
19	Extract of pyrethrum flowers in kerosene	Eighty rupees per Imperial gallon of a 2 per cent extract of pyrethrum flowers in kerosene.
20	Handicrafts and other articles made of alabaster	Rupees one hundred and thirty per ton.
21	Polyvinyl chloride plastic cables . . .	Sixty naye paise per pound of polyvinyl chloride plastic content and fifty-two naye paise per pound of art silk yarn content.
22	Plastic sequins, and articles incorporating plastic sequins.	Four rupees and twenty naye paise per pound of plastic sequins.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Description of the goods
1	Motor vehicles including motorcars, trucks, taxi cabs, motor omnibuses, lorries, jeeps, land rovers, station wagons, motor cycles and scooters including three-wheelers.
2	Bicycles and parts thereof.
3	Radio receivers.
4	Leather cloth.
5	Dyestuffs.
6	Copper dusting preparations, namely, fungicidal wettable dusting preparations of cuprous oxide which are free from cupric compounds and other pesticidal ingredients.
7	Chokes for fluorescent lamps.
8	Telecommunication equipment.
9	Tooth paste.
10	Turbine or centrifugal pumps, whether or not fitted with a motor or gear drive attached.
11	Tissue paper.
12	Spectacle frames and parts thereof.
13	Sewing machines
14	Trailers of the vehicular type.
15	Kits for, and components of, bus bodies.
16	Chrome leather washers.
17	Diesel engines.
18	Pharmaceutical products.
19	Umbrella ribs.
20	Disinfectants and antiseptic preparations.
21	Footwear.
22	Pigments, colours, paints, enamels, varnishes, lacquers and paint ancillaries.
23	Sparkling plugs.

S. No.	Description of the goods
24	Confectionery (other than confectionery manufactured for export in accordance with the procedure laid down in Rule 191 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944)
25	Card staves.
26	Public address equipment.
27	Duplicating stencils.
28	Multiwall sacks of paper.
29	Shoe uppers.
30	Hand inflators.
31	Furniture made of stainless steel tubes.
32	Galvanised steel socketed pipes.
33	Textile machinery.
34	Cosmetic preparations.
35	Microgroove records.
36	Aluminium conductors and cables.
37	Cement tiles.
38	Air conditioners.
39	Fabrics containing lurex yarn.
40	Electric power and distribution transformers.

[No. 41/F. No. 34/62/59-Cus. IV]

(Department of Revenue)

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 20th June 1959

G.S.R. 700.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958, the same having been previously published as required under the said sub-section (3), namely:—

Amendment

In the first Schedule to the said Rules, for the existing item 2 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“2. Galvanised iron wire gauze, mesh, netting, and chain link fencing, if made of galvanised iron wire, falling under item 63(25) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), which is—

- (a) finer than 16 S.W.G. but not finer than 22 S.W.G.—Rupees two hundred and thirty six per ton.
- (b) finer than 22 S.W.G. but not finer than 27 S.W.G.—Rupees two hundred and eighty four per ton.
- (c) finer than 27 S.W.G. but not finer than 30 S.W.G.—Rupees three hundred and thirty-two per ton.
- (d) finer than 30 S.W.G.—Rupees four hundred and twenty one per ton.”

[No. 120/F. No. 34/185/58-Cus.IV.]

G.S.R. 701.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following

amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 296-Customs dated the 6th December, 1958, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, after entry 80, the following entry shall be added, namely:—

"81. Air Conditioners."

[No. 121/F. No. 34/43/58-Cus.IV.]

S. VENKATARAMAN, Under Secy.

(Department of Revenue)

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 20th June 1959

G.S.R. 702.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as in force in India, and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby exempts on and from the 13th May, 1959, all goods specified in the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), from the whole of the excise duty leviable thereon, provided—

- (a) it is certified by the manufacturer or producer of such goods, on the relevant clearance documents, that the said goods are intended to be donated to the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans; and
- (b) the said goods are sent direct from the factory or the producer to the said Central Relief Committee.

[No. 64/59.]

G.S.R. 703.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

In the said Rules, in sub-rule (2) of rule 96MM, the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided that the Collector may, in his discretion, permit the manufacturer to deposit half of the sum payable under clause (ii) before the beginning of the second month."

[No. 65/59.]

G.S.R. 704.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 191-B of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) G.S.R. No. 546, dated the 9th May, 1959, namely:—

In the said notification, in the Table annexed thereto the following entry shall be added at the end, namely:—

"(19) Cotton blankets."

[No. 66/59.]

S. K. BHATTACHARJEE, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 10th June 1959

G.S.R. 705.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (9 of 1890) read with the notification of the Government of India, in the late Department of Commerce and Industry No. 801, dated the 24th March, 1905, the Railway Board hereby makes the following amendments in

the General Rules for all open lines of Railways in India administered by the Government, published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Railway Department (Railway Board) No. 1078-T, dated the 9th March, 1929, namely:—

After Chapter XX of the said rules, the following Chapter shall be inserted:

"CHAPTER XXI

MODIFIED LOWER QUADRANT SIGNALLING

421. Application of Chapter.—The rules in this Chapter relate to the system of Modified Lower Quadrant Signalling and shall apply to railways or portions of railways on which the Railway Board has, by special order, sanctioned the introduction of this system.

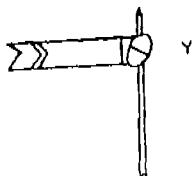
422. Applicability of other General Rules.—Except as otherwise stated in this chapter, General Rules referring to the working of Signals and trains under Absolute Block System of working shall also be applicable to the stations equipped with 'Lower Quadrant Signalling' as described in Rule 425, but General Rules 1(38A), 30A, 237A, 254A, 255A, 256A, 257A, and 258A shall be applicable and not General Rules 1(38), 30, 237, 254, 255, 256, 257 and 258.

423. Description of Distant Signals (Lower Quadrant) and their indications.—A manually operated two position semaphore Distant Signal shall be identified by a fish-tailed yellow arm. It must display the following aspects:—

(i) Caution, and

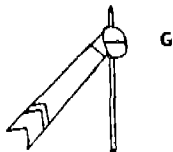
(ii) Proceed.

(a) The horizontal position of the arm and, at night, the showing of a yellow light at the root of the arm, thus—



constitutes the "Caution" position and signifies "Proceed preparing to stop at the next stop signal".

(b) The inclined position of the arm at an angle of 45° to 60° below the horizontal and, at night, the showing of a green light at the root of the arm, thus:—



constitutes the "Proceed" position and signifies "Proceed at the maximum speed permitted, the main Home Signal being 'OFF'"

424. *Significance of various combinations of arms or lights.*—Significance of various combinations of arms or lights of signals as prescribed in Rule 425 is as follows :—

Name of Aspect.

Aspect.

R=Red.

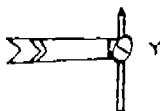
Y=Yellow.

G=Green.

Indication.

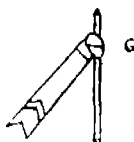
(a) Distant Signal.

(i) Caution



Proceed preparing to stop at the next stop signal.

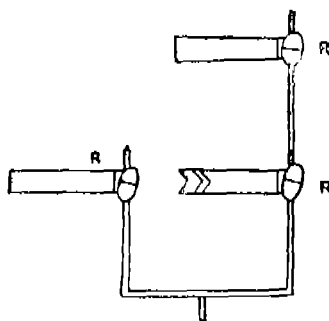
(ii) Proceed.



Proceed at the maximum speed permitted, the main Home Signal being 'OFF'.

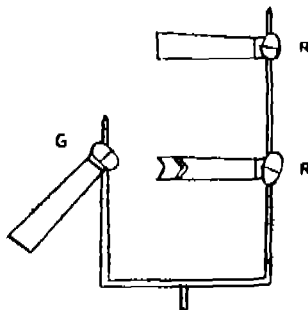
(b) Home & Warner Signal Combination.

(i) Danger.



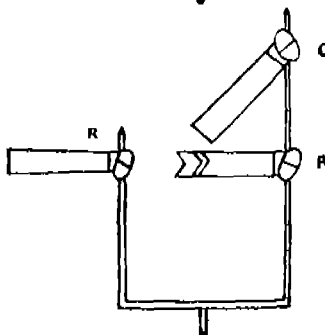
Stop dead.

(ii) Stop Loop.

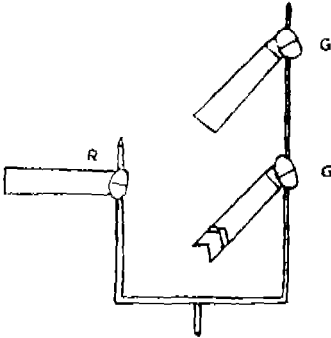
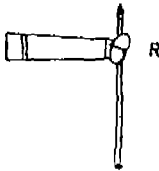
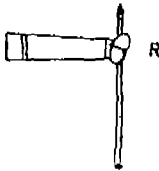
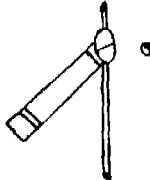


Proceed cautiously to the loop line at a speed not exceeding 10 m.p.h. over the turn-out.

(iii) Stop on Main.



Proceed cautiously to the main line preparing to stop at the next Stop Signal

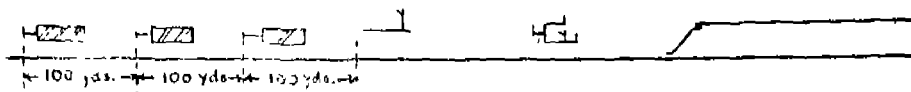
Name of Aspect	Aspect	Indication
(iv) Run through.		Proceed the next Block. Section ahead is clear.
(c) Last Stop Signal.		Stop dead.
(i) Danger.		Stop dead.
(ii) Proceed.		Proceed, the Block Section ahead is clear.

NOTE.—The indications of the Colour Light Signals shall be the same as the night indications of Semaphore Signals.

425. *Minimum Equipment of fixed signals.*—Minimum Equipment of fixed signals to be provided for each direction at a station, where Distant Signal as described in Rule 423 is installed shall be—

- (i) A Distant
- (ii) A Home
- (iii) A Warner below the Home
- (iv) A Starter

NOTE.—In addition, three yellow sighting, boards with one, two and three diagonal black stripes shall be fixed as shown below:—



426. *Adequate Distance.*—The adequate distance referred to in Sub-rule (a) of General Rule 38, shall never be less than 400 ft. in the case of stations equipped with 'Lower Quadrant Signals' as described in Rule 425, without the sanction of the Government Inspector. Sand-Hump of approved design or subject to sanction of the Government Inspector a derailing switch shall be deemed to be an efficient substitute for the adequate distance referred to."

New Delhi, the 12th June 1959

G.S.R. 706.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (9 of 1890), and by the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce and Industry No. 801, dated the 24th March, 1905, the Railway Board hereby makes the following amendment in the General Rules for all open lines of railways in India administered by the Government, published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Railway Department (Railway Board) No. 1078-T, dated the 9th March, 1929, namely:—

For clause (iv) of rule 366 in Chapter XVIII of Part I of the said Rules, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(iv)—Unless starters interlocked with token instruments are provided, in the case of a stopping train incoming token is surrendered by the Driver before outgoing token is delivered to him”.

[No. 58-TT/V/29/33.]

R. E. de SA, Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Food)

New Delhi, the 11th June 1959

G.S.R. 707.—/Ess.Com/Sugarcane.—In pursuance of sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1955, the Central Government hereby fixes one rupee and forty four naye paise per maund (or three rupees and eighty five naye paise per quintal) as the minimum price to be paid by a producer of sugar by vacuum pan process or his agent for sugarcane delivered at the gate of the factory or at any purchasing centre connected by road, and one rupee and thirty one naye paise per maund (or three rupees and fifty naye paise per quintal) of sugarcane delivered at any purchasing centre connected by rail, during 1959-60 crushing season:

Provided that

- (a) a rebate not exceeding one and a half naye paise per maund (or four naye paise per quintal) per mile subject to a maximum of nineteen naye paise per maund (or fifty one naye paise per quintal) may be deducted out of the said minimum price of one rupee and forty four naye paise per quintal) per mile subject to a maximum of nineteen naye paise per quintal) by a producer of sugar by vacuum pan process in the case of sugarcane transported by such producer by road in his own transport from the purchasing centre to the factory gate. The rebate so deducted shall be subject to a certificate issued by the authority nominated by the State Government in this behalf as regards the actual distance of the purchasing centre concerned from the factory on the basis of which the rebate is charged. For purposes of this concession, a distance of less than half a mile shall be ignored, while a distance from half a mile to one mile shall be counted as a full mile;
- (b) the Central Government or, with the prior approval of the Central Government, a State Government may allow a suitable rebate in the prescribed sugarcane price for any good reason other than that mentioned in proviso (a) above;
- (c) where the sugarcane is brought bound in bundles and weighed in bundles, the Central Government or, with the prior approval of the Central Government, a State Government may allow a suitable rebate, on account of the weight of the binding material, in the total weight.

[No. 4-7/59-SV.]

S. D. OBEROI, Under Secy.

(Department of Food)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th June 1959

G.S.R. 708.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Rice and Paddy (Madras) Price Control Order,

1959, published with the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Department of Food Notification G.S.R. No. 134 dated the 28th January, 1959, namely:—

Amendment

In the Schedule to the said notification, under the heading FINE, in the entries in column (2) against item (vi), for the figures "15·50", the figures "17·00" shall be substituted.

[No. 201(MAS)1/316/59-PY. II.]

S. N. BHALLA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 13th June 1959

G.S.R. 709.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the method of recruitment of persons to Class III and Class IV technical and non-technical posts in the Office of the Director of Leprosy Control Work, Calcutta, namely :—

1. **Short Title.**—These rules may be called the Leprosy Control Work, Calcutta (Class III and Class IV Non-Gazetted posts) Recruitment Rules, 1959.

2. **Classification etc.**—The designation of the posts, classification thereof, the scales of pay attached thereto and the number of posts shall be as specified in columns 1 to 4 of the schedule to these rules.

3. **Method of recruitment.**—The method of recruitment to the posts, the educational qualifications, age limit and other matters pertaining thereto shall be as specified in Columns 5 to 13 of the schedule aforesaid.

SCHEDULE

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF LEPROSY

Draft Recruitment Rules in respect of the office of the Director of

Name of Post	Its classification whether gazetted or non-gazetted, whether ministerial or non-ministerial	Scale of pay	No. of posts	Percentage of Posts		Seniority cum-fitness	Transfer
				Direct Recruitment	By selection		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Statistical Assistant.	G.C.S. Class III Non-Gazetted, Non-ministerial.	Rs. 160—10— 300—15/2— 330.	1	..	100% by-selection, if suitable Deptt. candidate available, otherwise by direct recruitment	..	..
2. Draftsman	Do.	Rs. 100—5— 125—6—155 —BB—6— 185.	1	100%	..	..	..

CONTROL WORK, CALCUTTA

Leprosy Control Work, Calcutta.

For Direct Recruitment		For Promotion/Transfer only		
Age Limit	Educational and other qualifications required	Period of probation	Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment will apply in case of appointment by promotion/transfer	Grade, Sources from which transfers are to be made
9	10	11	12	13
Minimum age limit 18 years. Maximum 25 years. Maximum age limit relaxable in case of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes, displaced persons and other special categories of persons in accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India from time to time.	Master's Degree in Statistics or Mathematics OR Graduate with Statistics or Mathematics with three years experience of handling statistical material in a recognised statistical office.	One year	No.	From amongst the Computers within the office provided one has put in at least three years service in the grade of Computer.
Do.	1. Matric. 2. Training in Draftsmanship from a recognised institute OR 3 years experience in similar work.	One year	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Computer	G.C.S. Class III Non- Gazetted, Non-ministe- rial.	Rs. 80—5— 120—EB—8— 200—10/2—220	1	100%	..	..	..
4. Para- Medical Assistant.	Do.	Rs. 80—5— 120—EB— 8—200—10/ 2—220.	1	100%	..	..	..
5. Upper Division Clerk	G.C.S. Class III Non- Gazetted, Ministerial	Rs. 80—5— 120—EB— 8—200— 10/2—220.	1	..	..	100% If suitable Deptt. Candidates not avail- able then 100% by direct re- cruitment	..
6. Lower Division Clerk	Do.	Rs. 60—3—81 —EB—4— 125—5—130.	1	100%	..	..	..
7. Stenographer	Do.	Rs. 80—5— 120—EB— 8—200—10/2 220.	1 1	100% @	..	..	..
8. Peon	G.C.S.-IV Non- Gazetted.	Rs. 30—1/2— 35.	2	100%	..	..	..
9. Sweeper	Do.	Rs. 30—1/2— 35.	1	100%	..	..	..

NOTE.—No male candidate who has more than one wife living or no female candidate who posts: Provided that the Government of India, may, if it is satisfied that there are special ground

@If the Employment Exchange fail to nominate suitable employees, the post may be compete along with outsiders.

9	10	11	12	13
Minimum age limit 18 years. Maximum 25 years. Maximum age limit relaxable in case of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes, displaced persons, and other special categories of persons in accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India from time to time	Matric with Computers' diploma of a recognised institute OR Graduate with Mathematics or Chemistry and experience in computational work OR Matric with 3 years experience in a similar post in a recognised statistical office.	One Year	..	..
Do. . .	Matric with training in Leprosy work and experience in social work and in leprosy.	One year	..	..
Do. . .	Degree of a Recognised University.	One Year	Educational qualifications will not apply in the case of permanent/Quasi-permanent lower Division Clerk.	Lower Division Clerk eligible for appointment as Upper Div. Clerk provided one has put in at least three years service in the grade of Lower Division Clerk.
Do. . .	1. Matric. 2. Speed of 30 w.p.m. in typing.	One Year	..	..
Do. . .	(i) Matric. Speed of 100 w.p.m. in short-hand. (ii) 40 w.p.m. in typing.	One Year	Age limit will not apply.	..
Do. . .	Upto middle School standard.	One Year	..	..
Nil. . .	Nil	..	..	..

has married a person having already a wife living, shall be eligible for appointment to any of these for doing so, exempt any such candidate from the operation of this rule.

filled by open advertisement, in which case the departmental candidates may also be allowed to

[No. F. 22-16/58-M. III]

A. K. DAR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 12th June 1959

G.S.R. 710.—The following draft of an amendment to the Mines Rules 1955, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 58 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th September 1959.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

In the said Rules—

for rule 53, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:

“53. *Register of leave with wages.*—(1) The registers referred to in section 55 shall be maintained in Forms G and H:

Provided that if the Chief Inspector is satisfied that any registers or muster rolls maintained in any other form give all the particulars required for the observance of the provisions contained in chapter VII of the Act, he may, by an order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may impose, approve of the maintenance of the said registers or muster rolls in lieu of the registers in Forms G and H.”

[No. M.R./Am.(5)MIII-34(21)58.]

P. N. SHARMA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 15th June 1959

G.S.R. 711.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, namely:—

In the said Scheme, in the proviso to clause (b) of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 69, the words “of lungs” shall be omitted.

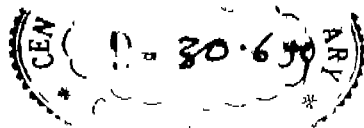
[No. P.F.II-7(5)/58.]

V. R. ANTANI, Dy. Secy.

The Gazette



of India



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 26]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1959/ASADHA 6, 1881

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 16th June, 1959 :—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
80	G.S.R. 689, dated 13th June, 1959.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture.	Direction that powers to make orders regulating trade and commerce in rice and paddy in Andhra Pradesh shall also be exercisable by any Deputy Director or Assistant Director under the administrative control of the Joint Director (Food), Govt. of India, Vijayawada.
	G.S.R. 690, dated 13th June, 1959.	Do.	The Delhi Roller Flour Mills (Wheat Products) Price Control Order, 1959.
81	G. S. R. 691, dated 15th June, 1959.	Do.	Rescinding the Punjab Roller Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order, 1959.
	G. S. R. 692, dated 15th June, 1959.	Do.	Further amendments in the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Export Control) Order, 1958.
	G. S. R. 693, dated 15th June, 1959.	Do.	The Delhi (Restriction on Import of Wheat Atta) Order, 1959.
82	G. S. R. 712, dated 16th June, 1959.	Do.	Further amendment in the Wheat (Uttar Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1959.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

General Statutory Rules (including orders, bye-laws etc. of a general character) issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories).

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 27th June 1959

THE PONDICHERRY (APPLICATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES ACT) ORDER, 1959

G.S.R. 715.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (47 of 1947), and all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Government hereby makes the following Order, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This may be called the Pondicherry (Application of Motor Vehicles Act) Order, 1959.

(2) It shall come into force on the 19th June 1959.

2 Application of Motor Vehicles Act.—(1) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (4 of 1939) as in force in the Union territory of Delhi immediately before the commencement of this Order is hereby applied to, and shall be in force in, Pondicherry subject to—

(a) any amendments to which the said Act is for the time being generally subject in that Union territory;

(b) the modification that the provisions of the said Act in so far as they relate to the levy of any fee shall not have effect in Pondicherry; and

(c) the subsequent provisions of this Order.

(2) The Motor Vehicles International Circulation Rules, 1933, the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Rules, 1946 and any other rules, notifications and orders made or issued under the said Act and similarly in force, in so far as their application is required for the purpose of effectively applying the provisions of the said Act, are also hereby applied to, and shall be in force in, Pondicherry.

3. Construction of references.—(1) Any reference in the said Act or in any rule, notification or order applied to Pondicherry by this Order, to India or the States or State generally shall be construed as including a reference to Pondicherry.

(2) Any reference in the said Act or in any rule, notification or order applied to Pondicherry by this Order, to the State Government shall be construed as a reference to the Chief Commissioner, Pondicherry.

(3) Any reference in the said Act to a law not in force or to any functionary not in existence in Pondicherry shall be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force or to the corresponding functionary in existence in Pondicherry:

Provided that if any question arises as to who such corresponding functionary is, the decision of the Central Government thereon shall be final.

(4) Any court, tribunal or authority required or empowered to enforce the said Act in Pondicherry may for the purpose of facilitating its application in relation to Pondicherry construe the said Act with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper with respect to the matter before the court, tribunal or authority, as the case may.

4. Repeal of existing laws.—All laws in force in Pondicherry immediately before the commencement of this Order which correspond to the Act and the rules, notifications and orders applied to Pondicherry by this Order shall, except in so far as such laws relate to the levy of any fee, cease to have effect, save as respects things done or omitted to be done before such commencement.

[No. F. 36-9/Eur.(W)/57.]

A. DAS GUPTA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 16th June 1959

G.S.R. 716.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949 (66 of 1949), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments to the Central Reserve Police Force Rules, 1955, namely:—

"In the said rules, for sub-rules (c) and (d) of rule 8, the following sub-rules shall be substituted, namely:—

(c) The seniority of persons promoted to the rank of subordinate or under officer shall be determined in the following manner, namely:—

(i) Before confirmation every such officer shall take his seniority from the date of his continuously holding such rank; and

(ii) On confirmation, he shall take his seniority from the date of such confirmation:

Provided that in the case of officers confirmed on the same date, they will take their seniority from the date of their promotion in the rank:

Provided further that in the case of officers where the date of confirmation and the date of promotion are the same, their seniority immediately before such promotion shall remain unaffected.

(d) For those directly recruited as subordinate or under officers, their seniority shall be determined in the following manner, namely:—

(i) Before confirmation every such officer shall take his seniority in the rank to which he is so recruited in accordance with the order of merit at the Recruitment Test; and

(ii) On confirmation, he shall take his seniority from the date of such confirmation:

Provided that in the case of officers confirmed on the same date, they will take their seniority in accordance with the order of merit at the Recruitment Test.

(e) A person promoted to a higher rank and a person recruited direct to the same rank shall have their seniority from the date of appointment to that rank subject to the condition that if both were appointed on the same date, the former (promotee) shall be senior:

Provided that on confirmation they will take their seniority in accordance with the date of such confirmation:

Provided further that if the date of confirmation is the same, their seniority immediately before such confirmation shall remain unaffected.

(f) Those recruited as Constables shall take their seniority from the date of their first appointment:

Provided that on confirmation they will take their seniority in accordance with the date of their confirmation:

Provided further that if the date of confirmation is the same, a person of higher age will be senior in rank to a person of lower age."

[No. F.2/3/59-P.II.]

S. BANERJEE, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 19th June 1959

G.S.R. 717.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

THE SECURITY SEPOYS, NAIKS, HAVILDARS, JUNIOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS (SECRETARIAT SECURITY ORGANISATION) RECRUITMENT RULES, 1959.

1. Short title.—These rules may be called the Security Sepoys, Naiks, Havildars/Quarter Master Havildars, Junior Commissioned Officers (Secretariat Security Organisation) Rules, 1959.

2. **Recruitment, etc.**—The age limit, the qualifications for recruitment, the method of recruitment and certain other matters relating to the posts of the Security Sepoys, Naiks, Havildars (including Quarter Master Havildars), Junior Commissioned Officers in the Secretariat Security Organisation of the Ministry of Home Affairs shall be as specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

3. This cancels this Ministry's previous notification issued under No. 11/4/58-SSO, dated the 28th January 1959.

SCHB

Name of post	No. of post	Classification whether gazetted or non-gazetted whether Ministerial or non-Ministerial	Scale of pay	Whether selection or non-selection post (for promotion posts only)	Method of rectt. whether by direct rectt. or by promotion or transfer and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	For direct Age limit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Security Sepoy.	475	Class IV Non-gazetted	Rs. 35-1-40	Not applicable.	Direct recruitment through Employment Exchange.	Between 25 and 40 years. Relaxable in the case of Sch. Castes, Sch. Tribes, displaced persons and other special categories in accordance with the general orders issued from time to time by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. Also relaxable in other exceptional cases at the discretion of the competent authority.
2. Naik	46	Class IV Non-gazetted.	Rs. 40-1-45.	Non-selection post.	By promotion from amongst the Security Sepoys.	Not applicable.
3. Havildar (including Quarter Master Havildar).	3	Class IV Non-gazetted.	Rs. 45-1-50.	Non-selection post.	By promotion.	Not applicable.
4. Junior Commissioned Officer.	6	Class III Non-gazetted Non-Ministerial.	Rs. 75-3-90-5-115.	Selection post.	(1) 50% by deputation/transfer from other services where experience of commanding a Platoon of	Between 25 & 40 years. Relaxable in the case of Scheduled Castes, Tribes, displaced persons and